THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED BYERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Union Party. From the Tribune.

-The New York Times, discussing the late speech of Senator Sherman, says:-

"The most striking points of Mr. Sherman's able speech, and which we derire to impress upon our radical friends, were as to schat we are to yais by an open rupture with the President in the great cause all have at heart. If it be the protection of the negro in all his legal lights, the securing him his wages and freedom to inhor when he wil, his personat safety, his education and moral instruction, and his power to own land and acquimilate property, it is obvious that we risk all these pricoless fruits of rictory by driving the President over to the Democracy of the North and the South.

"Will the right-minded and humane men throughout the nation, who seek first of all for justice to the freeoman, and to start this recently enslaved race on

freedman, and to start this recently coslaved race on a new career of progress and freedom, risk all the results salled by the war for a distant end, which may not be practicable for many years—that is, for universal suffrace?"

REMARKS BY THE TRIBUNE.

At our last Union State Convention the editor the Times was placed at the head of the Platform Committee, and reported such resolves as he saw fit. The candidates also were mainly the choice of himself and those who, with him, were accounted Johnson men par excellence. Though the Convention was radical in sentiment. the conservatives had their way in it, because it was deemed best to attach President Johnson more firmly to the Union party, and not "drive him over to the Democracy."

So the canvass opened, and a mass meeting in support of the Union ticket was to be held in this city. It was deemed expedient and proper that the President should, no matter how cau-tiously, avow his sympathy with the party which elected him. Strenuous efforts were made to that end. If we are not misinformed, the Editor of the Times made a journey to Washington on purpose to obtain such an avowal—but in vain. No syllable was lisped by the President, during the canvass, that evinced any desire or preference on his part that the Union ticket should succeed. But Mr. Montgomery Blair traversed our State, praising the President, and urging his hearers to support the Democratic ticket; and we are well assured that he privately told the Democratic leaders that, if they would carry the State, the Custom-House and other 'spoils of

victory" should be their exceeding great reward.

They didn't win, and haven't yet clutched "the spoils!" But they had a Democratic festival in Tammany Hall on the 8th of January, and hav a letter from the President, such as we couldn't have for our many manifer.

have for our mass meeting.

For some time past the entire Copperhead and Rebel press of the country has been enraptured with the President. The Rebels evidently expect to regain through him all they lost by rebellion, civil war, and discomfiture. The "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" which they displayed for some months is now entirely discarded. They talk as in the bad old days when they sup-posed King Cotton autocrat of the universe. General Neal Dow lately had a conversation with two South Carolma aristocrats, who declared that the South would insist on being paid two billions of dollars for her slaves, and for the devastation she had suffered during the war, and her crippled soldiers and soldiers' widows put on the pension list the same as ours. We hear from the West Indies, and from various other quarters, that the ex-Rebels consider themselves masters of the situation, through the President, and are acting and talking accordingly.

The assumption in the Veto Message that Con-

gress has no right to act on such questions as are involved in the Freedmen's Bureau bill until the States lately in revolt shall be represented, goes to the root of the matter. We know of no pretension ever set up on the part of the Rebels that goes beyond this. If it is well grounded. the representatives of those States may fairly and legally vote to repudiate the national debt. contracted while they were fighting to destroy the Union.

From every quarter, the Copperheads and im-penitent Rebels hall the Veto Message and the 22d of February speech as their thunder. are not aware of a dissenting voice among them. emogratic fossils who have lain for years burie under the weight of popular indignation at their undisguised sympathy with the Rebels and pro-claimed hostility to "coercion," are thawing out like adders in May sunshine, and evincing an almost juvenile vivacity. Some who barely escaped mob violence because of their disloyal tendencies, are hurrying to Washington in vulture-like flocks, and protess to be there admitted to the inner councils of the White House. In short, they seem to have it all their own way.

Congress is daily bullied and threatened with being "cleaned out" by journals which, throughout our late civil war, never pretended to conceal their entire sympathy with the Rebel cause. Even in the Senate, a Johnson Congress, to be composed of seceders from the present Houses combined with the Rebel Generals and Colonels elect from the revolted States, is plainly fore-sbadowed. In journals at least once suppressed for disloyalty, the President is openly urged to disperse the present Congress with the bayonet, and install one of the Johnson order instead. And these treasonable inculcations incite no

rebuke from the White House.

These are a few of the facts which seem to us badly to reed explanation. If the President has cast in his lot with the Copperheads, he ought to say so frankly. He cannot at once win their confidence and retain that of the party which elected him. He must take his stand with one or the other, helping to fight its battles and sharing its prosperous or adverse fortunes. It his heart is with the Union party, he must stop ploughing with all manner of strange helfers, and act as he jeels. If it is with the adversary as now seems probable—se should, in common fairness, announce the fact, and let the public act as its judgment shall dictate. There is no middle ground; and there should be an end of disguise and equivocation. We shall very gladly hear that the President purposes to act hence-forth with the Union party; but, if he has con-cluded to act with its adversaries, he owes it at least a prompt and frank avowal of the truth.

# The Differences Between Congress and the President—Who is Responsible?

From the Times. The desirableness of a governmental deadlock is not affirmed in any quarter. They who most appland the attitude of the radicals, and most strenuously aid them by attacks upon the President, are constrained to acknowledge the difficulties which such an attitude entails, and the expediency of averting them if possible. The only exaltation we have discovered emanates from Democratic journals, which seem, with singular ill judgment, to conclude that by fomenting mis-chief they may in some unexplained way promote the interests of their own party.
With the course of the Democrats, in Congress

in the press, we have, in a party sense, no right to find fault. Their tactics are a part of their own business, and except when they become aggressive, do not necessarily come within the range of their opponents' criticism. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to express the opinion that, merely in a party sense, it is not wise to play the game of factionists for the purpose of widening a real or supposed breach on the other side; and still less is it wise to promote national political embarrassment for the sake of aggravating differences among the Union party. We have seen instances since the commencement of the season in which opportunities for real usefulness have been sacrificed simply to show the extent of the division in the Union

We have seen substantial succor rendered to the radicals by Democrats whose votes would have secured the triumph of moderate views. And

Government. The foundation of their theory they have not consented to explain. But the theory itself manueally is, that the interests of the Democracy are being promoted by whatever serves to render the harmonious and useful action of the Government impossible. So at least it has been up to the present time. And when a change occurs we shall gladly chronicle both the fact and the result.

both the fact and the result.

Leaving the Democracy for the present out of the account, in what manner may existing difficulties be most properly and readily overcome? Sooner or later some concession must be made, on one side or the other; when shall the com-mencement be, how, and by whom? These are the questions of the moment, and each succerding report from Washington shows more plainly the necessity of answering them practi-

cally and at once.

The position of the President does not admit of misapprehension. He has done nothing which calls for re raction, correction, or defense. All has exerted the authority vested in him by the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the Constitution: that is, in conformity with the dictates of his independent ludgment. That he has none of the aspirations of a usurper is proved by his refusal to accept the enormous power which Congress conferred upon him. And certainly his resolute adherence to the require-ments of the Constitution, his refusal to be a party to its violation in any particular, his temperate appeals to its provisions as the law by which States and Congress must be judged, may be regarded as evidence enough of the solidity of the ground upon which he stands.

Nothing short of revolution can drive him from his position, and a revolution, were that possible, would be rather more likely to be in his favor than against him. For he claims nothing that is not by universal consent accorded to him; asks nothing that he is not entitled to ask; suggests nothing that he may not with propriety suggest; and coes nothing which he has not sworn to do to the best of his judgment and ability. It is therefore evident that President Johnson not only cannot, but ought not to re-cede a single step. All the concession which it is in his power to make he has already made. And inasmuch as existing difficulties are not attributable to him, but are the product of indifference or hostility to his suggestion, the reasonable presumption is that their removal is in no degree dependent upon his will.

With Congress the case is different. The diffi-culties of which patriotic men complain origi-nate there; the obstacles to harmonious action centre there; the responsibility arising out of these difficulties rests there. The worst of the matter is, however, that these difficulties are wanton, needless, gratuitous, and that the hindrance to their removal springs not from adherence to any operative point of evident util ty, but from an effort to dominate in a manner at variance with the Constitution.

Most of the propositions looking to amend-ment of the Constitution have nothing practical to recommend them, since there is no likelihood that they would receive the sanction of the number of States requirite to make it a part of the organic law. The weeks of debate which these amendments have occasioned have, therefore, been wasted: nay, have been worse than wasted, because they have furnished facilities for cultivating the spirit of factiousness and of aggression as against the South and the President, to which the present dead lock is largely attributable. The very origin of most of the amendments is alone sufficient to indicate a fertile source of evil and embarrassment. Emanating from a secret and an irrepressible Commit-tee, they reveal more of a tendency to usurpa-tion than is discoverable in any other quarter. The tone in which more than one of them has been pressed upon either House has not been calculated to lighten this impression, or to re-concile the country to the functions or the plans of the committee of fifteen.

So it is also in reference to the unrepresented South. Under the pretense of sustaining the Reconstruction Committee, Congress has neglected one of its most important duties. It has neglected the duty of judging of the qualifications of Senators and Representatives, claiming to have been lawfully elected, legislating for States which are thus deprived of a voice in Congress, and justifying the President in the appeals which he has felt himself bound to make. Even now, it is understood, when a single Southern State is about to be admitted, although no possessing any better title to representation than other Southern States, the act of admission is to be marred and morally weakened by a preamble reaffirming the whole ground of quarrel. We submit, then, that for obvious reasons the

obligation of taking the great decisive step in the direction of harmony and governmental peace devolves upon Congress. The opportunity for such a step belongs exclusively to Congress. And a continued neglect of the opportunity, and persistence in the course heretotore pursued, will entail upon Congress the odium and the punishment inseparable from prolonged opposi-tion to the nation's will.

Let it not be said that we counsel the surrender by Congress of a single jota of its constitutional power or the sacrace of even the least important of its privileges. We suggest only the avoidance of unnecessary grounds of irritation, the postponement of amendments to the Constitu-tion which cannot possibly be carried, the abandonment of resolutions which wear the air and have the effect of defance, and the settle-ment of the question of Southern representation on the basis prescribed by the Constitution, rather than in conformity with the dictates of embittered factiousness and personal pique.

The country holds Congress responsible for this dead-lock, and it is for Congress, by the adoption of a conciliatory temper, to hasten its removal, and so to incilitate the really useful legislation of which the country stands in urgent

The Emperor's Grand Idea-The Necessity of Checking the United States-The Latin

From the Herald. We give elsewhere the letter of the Emperor of the French to Marshal Forey, in which he communicated his "grand idea" in relation to Mexico, an article from the London Times show ing how the Emperor's letter was regarded in Europe at the time of its publication, and the part of the Emperor's recent speech to the Chambers in which he refers to the withdrawal of the French troops. It will be seen that the Emperor's letter to Marshal Forey is a letter of instruction, by which the commander, in order perhaps to fill him with the spirit of the perhaps to fill him with the spirit of the expedition, was let into the secret of its ultimate object. "We have an interest," says the imperial writer, "in the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the collection of the New States. Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole disburser of the products of the New World." In other words, France fears the growth of the United States; she must stand in the way and stop it, and the Emperor believes that this must be done by the establishment of the Latin race on this side the Atlantic. This is his "grand idea." Six months after this letter was written, and when the Emperor believed also object secured, he appropried it to the world. his object secured, he announced it to the world by publishing the missive in the Moniteur. "We cannot but feel," said the London Times, "that we now learn the true reasons of the Imperial

"Were the Mexican expedition not otherwise remarkable, it would have a staim to be remem-bered as the first serious attempt of Europe to resist the advances of the American democracy and establish a balance of power on the Western continent." Such is the object proposed to France by the grand idea, and in his words on the withdrawal of his troops the Emperor, let us remember, expects to arrange their return only when it can be effected without compro-mising the interests that led him to "that dis-tant country," It is the grand idea all the time, and it is this notion—this vain fancy of the Em-

whether to his studie stone and ejects like around

not a fact in the position of nations more true beyond dispute than that, as respects the people of these countries, there is no cause of quarrel between them. Some nations regard others as their natural enemies. Historians re-cognize this relation, and the effect of it upon political events is obvious in many places. For centuries this was the relation that Englishmen and Frenchmen held towards each other, and the impression left by the war of independence caused Englishmen to be regarded in the same light throughout this country for many years. But the people of France and of the United States have never held this relation towards each other. There is no circumstance in our history that calls up bitte: counstance in our history that calls up bitter thoughts against the people of France. On the contrary, the relations of the two peoples have ever been those of friendly fellowship. France, in the words of her ruler, "forgets no noble page of her history," and we know that she still looks with especial pride to that period in which she was associated with us in the struggle for freedom. It would be an insult to this nation to doubt that the same feeling is still cherished by the whole people. All the relations of the two peoples since that memorable period have been such as to foster the goodwill that originated in the alliance against England; and now both see that their best interests would lead them in the same direction as their ancient friendship—to the cultivation of a more intimate intercourse and to the preservation, if possible, of perpetual peace. Hence there is not only no reason why there should be war between these peoples, but every reason why there should be peace; and peace is the desire or both nations. Forty millions of people in France and torty millions in the United States are disposed to be at peace with each other by all possible means, to avoid every measure that can irritate, and to consider as sacred the rights of eaca other. It not possible to doubt that this is true; and the deduction from it is mey table that if a war is made between them it will not be in accordance with the will or the wishes of either people

If there is a war between these two countries it will be forced by the Emperor Napoleon. It will be his personal war. It will be a war for the propagation of his ideas—an attempt to lift or lower the world to the level of his intellect by force of arms. Mexico will be the mere bone contention; but the principle at issue will be whether the American people shall give up their declared and cherished policy—shall abandon certain undoubted rights that they have as a nation—not in deference to any declared wish or right of the French people, but merely in deterence to one of the French Emperor's ideas. We must stand aside because Napoleon has been led to Mexico by a "g: and idea," though that idea finally may be no better than the one that for merly led the same person to Boulogne with a

tame eagle and a cocked hat. The French people have no claims on Mexico assertion of which would be inconsistent with our dignity. All Mexico, to be acquired by war with us, they would justly regard as game not worth the pewder; for the wealth that lies in their trade with this country is worth wore than ten such provinces. Mexico, therefore, does not and cannot divide the two peoples It there is war it will not be on our part to save Mexico and protect ourselves, but on their part to carry out the Emperor's idea at the expense of our safety and dignity. Napoleon alone, and none other, will be responsible for that war. He will be the sole and only cause of it. Let the French people understand this-Napoleon's attempt to decide the rights and wrongs of national life for peoples better able to decide those points for themselves; his attempts to reconstruct the world on Napoleonic principles; to force a rearrangement of nations in accordance with ideas that happen to strike him and Mar shall Forey as grand—these will be the causes, if any, that will embroil the two peoples. Con-duct just like this on the part of the First Napoleon forced a union of all Europe agains: France, Will France uphold another of the same race in

the same career?
Napoleon's little idea about the Latin race on this continent, however grand it may seem to Marshal Forey, is not worth a war between forty millions of people on one hand and about the same number on the other. Does the Emperor wish to go down in history as the man who started war between two such peoples for such a cause? We cannot believe it. He must be ambitious of a good fame, if of any. He must de-sire to be known to the future as the great ruler of a great people, and he can only acquire that fame by a noble consideration of the public good. Really great rulers are known by no other test. History execuates those intent will forever laugh at that sovereign who had such a notion of his own "grand ideas" that he thought he could have told God Almighty how to improve the world if he had been present when it was made. Let the Em-peror remember also that the weak point in his great relative's history was that he in-lated upon great relative's history was that he in-lated upon his own idea, not only against all other men, but even against the elements. Napoleon to-day stands in a position from which, by considering only the good of the French people, he may pass into history as perhaps the greatest of France's manyfrulers. But his position is as high for svil as for good. If he goes forward considering his "grand ideas" as superior to all other human considerations, dragging the French people at his chariot wheels, he will be weighed down with executions as only one more scourze and with execrations as only one more scourge and bane of the human race.

#### The Tennessee Admittance Resolution. From the World.

The radicals, it seems, have made up their minds to admit the Tennessee delegation some time during the present week. To make the bitter pill palatable, it is proposed to give the delegation their seats by a resolution, the preamble of which will affirm the radical view of the reconstruction question. By this means they expect to compel the conservatives to indorse their programme in voting to receive the Tennessee representatives.
Of course Democrats on the ground will do

what seems to them wisest when the emergency arises; but it appears to us in New York that a vote to admit the delegation cannot be very far wrong. If the Republicans will only consent to allow all the Southern Representatives seats, they may indulge in all manner of harmless and useless generali-zations in connection therewith. The whole point in the controversy will be the admission, and, that secured, their preambles are not worth the paper they are written upon. The "voice is the voice of Jacob," even though the "hand is the band of Esau," and so the blessing will de-

scend in the chosen direction in the end.
It is true that the present Tennessee delegation will generally vote with the Republicans. On one vital matter they must, however, differ with their party, and that is on the question of admitting loyal Representatives from the other Southern States. The Republicans are so strong in the present Congress that a few members more or loss will not make much difference.

### What the Country Most Needs.

From the World. What the country needs is a distinct drawing of the line between the supporters of the President and the supporters of the Radical disunionists. It is no day for men to support mere political gamb ers, who have no interest in the great questions of the day, except to preserve their own power and distribute the spoils of office. It is the duty of every voter to demand of the candidate who asks his vote. "Will you sustain the principles of the President's veto message or will you sustain the doc dent's veto messays, or will you sustain the doc-trines which in that message he condemns?" The President, of course, desires the dotest of every can didate who refuses to stand by him, and at this time neglect is equivalent to refusal.—Journal of Com-merce.

The Journal of Commerce hits the nail squarely on the head. The political tricksters in Congress and out of it are still trying hard to keep up their game of duplicity. The Connecticut Republican Convention (before the veto) heartily indorsed Congress, and pretended to indorse the President. The Republicans of that State are of have secured the triumph of moderate views. And have secured the triumph of moderate views. And we see Demogratic newspapers, especially in this city, working apparently on the supposition that they best perform their duty by doing what they can to prevent the reconciliation of the legislative and the executive branches of the forty millions of the French people and the forty millions of the United States. There is

not dated declare their real minds. They still hope to pass for supporters of Mr. Johnson till after election, and the leaders in Congress help them at their game of duplicity by postponing the debate in the House on the last constitutional amendment till a week after the election.

Let every Connecticut man, whose vote is selicited by these double faced political trick-sters, ask them if they support the veto. That is the test. The President desires the defeat of every candidate like Hawley and his associates, who refuse to stand by him or hold a doubtful attitude. The position of the Democracy is unequivocal. Mr. English indorses the President's policy always has indorsed it, and will have the policy, always has indorsed it, and will have the vote of every honest supporter of Mr. Johnson in his fight with the radicals.

### Who Began It?

From the World. Secretary Stanton's Dana organ, the Chicago Republican, thus confesses that the Radicals forced a fight with the President. It confesses by denying:-

The responsibility for this breach rests upon the The responsibility for this breach rests upon the President alone. No man can say that he has been provoked into it by any indiscretion or unkindness on the part of Congress. The majority in that body has acted with as much dignity as forbearance. The Union party has not withdrawn from the President, but he has broken off his connection with the party. He has left his home and his friends. He has fallen out of the rarks. He has deserted the flar. Where he has gone may be understood from the joy of every Copperhead—a joy as sincere and heartfelt as the exultation of Lucifer over a deed of atrocuous sin.

The Democratic party has made no alliance with Mr. Johnson. It has supported his Union measures against the assaults of the Disunion ists. It has tendered its support freely without a consideration. It has even gone so far as repeatedly to assure Mr. Johnson that it wished no recognition; that he was sure of its support in such measures anyhow; that it would prefer not to receive offices-which, indeed, he never ten-

Thad. Stevens' threat of impeachment-the Republican caucus resolution-its passage, the first act of the present Congress, a prompt, deliberate insult to Mr. Johnson—the "white-washing" imputations of Sumner, the distribes of Wade, the denunciations of the leading Republicans of the Senate and the House, the scurrility of Garrison and Phillips-when, in the face of al this open, brazen, domineering insolence, Dana says the President had nothing to resent, he merely shows how much other men's spictle he would swallow and call it sweet.

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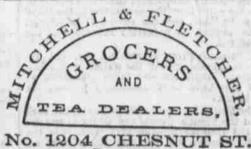
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These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of inel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th or January of the present year, as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the A seayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten cunces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore 2:16-22 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully.

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BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

Analytical Chemists.

New York, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE.

W. HISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of
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pleased to state that it is entirely free from Poisonous
on Deleter mious substances. It is an unusually pure
and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

James R. Chillton, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHENUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to
be free from the beavy Fusil Ohs, and perfectly pure and
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